payment of the subscription be made in subscribers may forward us money by which will be paid by us, and all risk on its safe transmission.

"At first his balls fell short, but quickly reached us. Thus upon him, and capable of better ascertaining his position, I was compelted to halt the line, though under fire, for a few moments, until I ascertained that by bringing up my right, and carrying the village of Aliwal, I could with great effect predipitate myself upon his left and centre. I therefore quickly brought up Brigadier Godtuy's brigade, and with it the first brigade, under Brigadier Hicks, made a rapid and a noble charge, carried the village and two guns of large entire. The line I ordered to advance, her Majesty's 31st foot and the native regiments contending for the front. I ordered to advance; her Majesty's 31st toot and the native regiments contending for the front, and the battle became general. The enemy had a numerous body of cavalry on the heights to his left; and I ordered Brigadier Cureton to bring up the right brigade of cavalry, who, in the mest galant manner, dashed in among them, and drove them back upon their infantry. Meanwhile, a secthe right brigade of cavalry, who, it is a manner dashed in among them, and drove them back upon their infantry. Meanwhile, a section of gallant charge to my right was made by the brigade was moved well to the right, in support of Brigadier Cureton. When I observed the enemy's introduced was moved well to the right, in support of Brigadier Cureton. When I observed the enemy's intended and during the night of the 10th, on which this glorious victory was achieved, the advanced brigade was five foodby's brigades of the British army were thrown across the Sulej. Early on the 12th our bridge was companded, and on the 13th the commander-in-chief, with the whole force, excepting the heavy train and the sum of the sum of the sum of the division left to collect and bring in the wounded to Ferozepore, with the captured guns, was encampingly, and the enemy's left flank was thus driven back, I occasionally observed the brigade under back, I occasionally observed the brigade under back, I occasionally observed the brigade under back. The political and partiamentary intelligence since my last may be comprised in very few words. There is literally nothing of interest in parliamentary affairs beyond the division on the second reading of the corn.

and took some guns without a check.

"While these operations were going on upon the right, and the enemy's left flank was thus driven back, I occasionally observed the brigade under Brigadier Wisceler, an officer in whom I have the greatest confidence, changing and cerrying guns and everything before it, again connecting his line and moving on in a manner which ably displayed the cooless of the brigadier and gallantry of his irresitible brigade—her Majesty's 50th foot, the 48th naive infantry, and the Sirmoor battalion; although the loss was I recreated.

cooless of the organic and gainsty of his registible brigade—her Majesty's 50th foot, the 48th native infantry, and the Sirmoor battalion; although the loss was, I regret to say, severe in the 50th. Upon the left, Brigadier Wilson, with her Majesty's 53d and 30th native infantry, equalled in celerity and regularity their comrades on the right; and this brigade was opposed to the Areen troops, called Avitabile's, when the fight was fiercely raging.

"The enemy, well driven back on his left and centre, endeavored to hold his right to cover the passage of the river; and he strongly occupied the village of Bhoonde. I directed a squadron of the 16th lancers, under Major Smith and Capt. Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village; which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Capt. Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance.

"This charge was accompanied by the third light the Darbar and the Sikh government for the offence mative infantry, and the Sirmoor battalion; although the loss was, I regret to say, severe in the 50th. Upon the left, Brigadier Wilson, with her Majesty's 53d and 30th native infantry, equalled in celerity and regularity their comrades on the right; and this brigade was opposed to the Areen troops, called Avitabile's, when the fight was fiercely raging.

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"This charge was accompanied by the third light cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantry sustained. The largest gun upon the field, and seven others were then captured; while the fifty-third regiment carried the village by the bayonet, and the thirtieth native infantry wheeled round to the rear in a most spirited manner. Licutenant-colonel Alexander's and Captain Turtrel's troops of horse artising and captain and the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and plain, lying betwee

in a most spirited manner. Lieutenant-colonel Alexan a most spirited manner. Lieutenant-colonel Alex-ander's and Captain Turten's troops of horse artil-lery, under Major Lawrenson, dashed almost among the flying infantry, committing great havoe, until about 800 or 1,000 men rallied under the high bank of a nullah, and opened a heavy but ineffectual fire from below the bank. I immediately directed the trom below the Bank. I immediately directed the thirtieth native infantry to charge them, which they were able to do upon their left flank, while in a line in rear of the village. This native corps nobly obeyed my orders, and rushed among the Avitabile troops, driving them from under the bank, and exposing them once more to the deadly fire of twelve come within three hondred wards. The destream guns, within three hundred yards. The destru-tion was very great, as may be supposed, by gu-served as these were. Her Majesty's fifty-thi tion was very great, as may be supposed, by guns served as these were. Her Majesty's fifty-third regiment moved forward in support of the thirtieth native infantry, by the right of the village. The battle was won; our troops advanced with the most persect order to the common focus, the passage of the river. The enemy, completely hemmed in, were flying from our fire, and precipitating themselves in disorded masses into the ford and boats, in the ut-

Tay have been positively ordered by Rajah Gho-lab Singh to remain stationary; and the Mahomedan and Nujeeb battalions, in the interest of the minis-ter, have been placed in the citatlel, and at the gates of Lahore, with strict orders to permit no armed Sikh soldier to enter the town." disorded masses into the ford and boats, in the utimost confusion and consternation.

"Our leight-limb" howitzers soon began to play upon their boats, when the debris of the Sikh army appeared upon the opposite and high bank of the river, flying in every direction; although a sort of line was attempted to countenance their retreat, until all our guns commenced a furious cannonade; when they quickly receded. Nine guns were on the verge of the river by the ford. It appears as if they been unlimbered to cover the ford. These been the follows that the gulatic to enter the town."

When the news of the victories in India reached England, the public mind is asid to have been elected to the most of the follows. The House of Lords and House of Commons, after a most brilliant series of eulogies from the most eminent men of all parties—both tendered as vote of thanks to the findam army. Sir Robert per land, the follows that the findam army. Sir Robert per land, the findam army is a vote of the most eminen of all parties—both the most eminen of all parties—b values available of the floure that the desputches had ond brigade horse artillery, who not been in the possession of the queen an hour,



Dailn Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." VOLUME 1.

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY NIGHT, APRIL 23, 1846.

Camp, Kasha Chuchwa, Feb. 19, 1846.

(Extract.)

"The immediate result of the victory of Aliwal was the evacuation by the Sikh garrisons of all the forts hitherto occupied by detachments of Lahore soldiers on this side of the river Sutlej, and the submission of the whole of the territory on the left of that river to the British government.

"The Sikh army remained in its intrenched position; and, though, on the first intelligence of the victory of Aliwal, and at the sight of the numerous bodies which floated from the neighborhood of that battlefield to the bridge of boats at Sobraon, they seemed much shaken and disheartened; and though many were reported to have left them, and gone to their intrenched position, and to prevent our passage of the river.

"The communater-in-chief was not in a state to take advantage of the enemy's defeat at Aliwal, by an attack on his intrenched position at Sabraon, until the troops under Major General Sir H. Smith should have arrived from Delhi. The first portion of the siege train, with the reserve ammunition for 160 field girs, reached the commander-in-chiefs camp on the 7th and 8th inst. On the latter day, the brigades which had been detached from the main army, for the operations in the neighborhood of Loodianah, rejoined the commander-in-chiefs camp on the 7th and 8th inst. On the latter day, the brigades which had been detached from the main army, for the operations in the neighborhood of Loodianah, rejoined the commander-in-chiefs camp on the 7th and 8th inst. On the latter day, the brigades which had been detached from the main army, for the operations in the neighborhood of Loodianah, rejoined the commander-in-chiefs. Within forty-eight hours from that time the enemy's intrenched camp was carried by storm, his army almost annihilated, 67 guns cap-

"On the arrival at Lahore of the news of the com-plete victory of Sobraon, the Ranee and Durbar urged Rajah Gholab Singh to proceed immediately to the British camp to beg pardon in the name of the Durbar and the Sikh government for the offence which had been committed, and to endeavor to ne-

istration, as might be determined on at La-

Correspondence of the N. Y. Colliner and Enquirer.

London, April 3, 1846.

The political and parliamentary intelligence since my last may be comprised in very few words. There is literally nothing of interest in parliamentary affairs beyond the division on the second reading of the corn bill, and the votes of thanks to the army in India. The debate on the second reading of the corn bill was uninteresting beyond precedent. On the division the votes were 302 to 214—government majority 88. The protectionist journals assume, that, inasmuch as 88 is less than 97, the government have lost strength since the division on the first reading of this bill. A more impudent attempt to deceive unwary readers has seldom been made; for on the first occasion there were 577 members present, and on the last only 516; and the majority bears almost exactly the same proportion to the whole number in the last only 516; and the majority bears almost ex-actly the same proportion to the whole number in each case. It is in each instance something more than one-sixth of the whole number; the actual dif-ference being a fractional one in favor of the second reading, viz: as 97 is to 577, so is 88 to 516—and a

Ittle more so.

There is a very erroneous idea prevalent in the United States, that the wheat brought from the south of Europe, through the Mediterranean, costs less than the wheat grown in America. This is a fallacy. The fact that this wheat is low in price, is owing, not to the cost of production, but to inferiority of quality, and the deterioration which it undergoes, during its transit from the Mediterranean ports to this country. It is found that the farther north wheat is grown, the better is its condition when it arrives in the Thames, as the sea-voyage from warm latitudes almost invariably jujures it.

latitudes almost invariably injures it.

His excellency Colonel Todd, late minister at St

"The terms demanded and conceded are the surrender, in full sovereignty, of the territory, hill and
plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and
the payment of one and a half crore rupees as indemnity for the expenses of the war—the disbandment of the present Sikh army, and its organization on the system and regulations with regard to
pay which obtained in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh—the arrangement for limiting the
extent of the force to be henceforth employed, to be
determined on in communication with the British
government—the surrender to us of all the guns that
have been pointed against us—the entire regulation
and control of both banks of the Sutlej, and such
other arrangements for settling the future boundariries of the Sikh state, and the organization of its
administration, as might be determined on at La-His excellency Colonel Todd, late minister at St. Petersburgh, is in town on his way home, after representing us very ably at the Russian court for nearly four years.

The resumption of Maryland, and the conversion of the overdue coupons into a funded stock carrying 5 per cent., will have a greater effect in restoring American credit, than even the resumption of Pennsylvania, because it is a clear and undeniable proof that there does exist common honesty in the States—Times, Dickens, Sidney Smith, &cc., &c., to the contrary notwithstanding. Every one knows that Pennsylvania, with her extent of territory, didpossess every resource for the payment of her inthat rennsylvania, with her extent of territory, did possess every resource for the payment of her in-terest; and they know, on the other hand, that Maryland (to her honor) makes actual sacrifices to uphold her credit. Pennsylvania and Maryland to-gether are indebted more than one half the amount hore.

"The remains of the Sikh army, under Sidor Tej Singh and Rajah Lall Singh, on retiring from Sobraon, encamped at Raebam, about 18 miles east of Lahore. They are variously estimated at from 14,000 to 20 000 horse and foot, with about 25 guns. on which the accusation of "repudiation" has been based; and in their resumption the half of the stigm

is removed.

The London capitalists are much in doubt whether the Pennsylvania legislature will determine, or not, to prolong the time for converting their overdue dividend certificates into 5 per cent stock. Deodedly, it ought still to be allowed, unless they at se something better.

once propose something better.

Thanks to the war cry, repudiation in Mississippi, and inertness in Louisiana, the quotations of American stocks are purely nominal; but I trust as the first reason is dying away, that I shall never again have the opportunity of drawing such unpleasant comparisons, as are exhibited below in the prices of the stocks of our own "free and enlightened States," and thous of the stocks of the stocks of the stocks of the stocks. States," and those of the stocks of the old decaying monarchies of Europe, and the half-developed re-publics of Central and Southern America:

89± 75 Brazilian sterling 5 per cents.
Alabama do do Chilian sterling 6 per cents. (ex div.) 97

## NEW PAVILION ARENA.

Under the management of Messrs. WELCH, MANN, & DELAVAN, Mesers. WELCH, MANN, & DELAVAN, reprietors of the National Circus and Splendid Theatre, Philadelphia, who will have the honor of introducing their popular and really talented company of equestrians, dancers, gymniasts, Voltigeurs, scene and act riders, to the discerning public of Washington,

THE CIRCUS ARENA

will be erected within a new water-proof pavilion, after the Persian style, richly and tastefully decorated. The circular seats will be covered with hand-some furniture, and capable of containing three thousand speciators, as this gorgeous Eastern marquee will cover no less than twenty thousand feet of ground. feet of ground.

The price of admission will be 25 cents.

The greatest order will be established by the mose efficient means, and the advertised hour of perform

efficient means, and the auterised not of pending ance can be punctually relied on.

Doors opened at a quarter past 7 o'clock; performance to commence at a quarter before 8.

Riding master - Mr. H. Nichols. Riding master
Clown to the scenes and acts,
by the celebrated John Mat.

Mr. J. J. Nathans

By E. S. Wright, Georgetown, D. C.

By E. S. Wright, Georgetown, D. C.

HANDSOME FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 11
o'clock, a. m., I shall sell at the residence of Lieut.
Bissell, at the upper end of Congress street, his
stock of handsome furniture, &c.—consisting of
Rich velvet-covered sofa, and chairs to match
Marble top sideboard, mahogany dining, breakfast, and centre tables; mahogany chairs, Brussels,
and Ingrain carpets and rugs; straw mattings
A very splendid antique dinner, desert, and coffee
set—valued at \$500

A very splendid at walued at \$500 Rich Nankin China tea set-very valuable Three pieces rich chased silver ware; consisting of tea pot, sugar dish and cream pot; heavy silver ladle; a new and beautiful Sheffield plated tea and coffee set; set ivory knives and forks; set handsome

waiters; astral lamps, cut glass tumblers, wines and ampagnes Mahogany, French, and other bedsteads with

patiasses
Marble-top dressing bureaus, large mahogany wardrobes; mahogany orib, with mattress and bedding; mahogany and wash tables; chamber sets, &c.
Radiator and parlor stoves, with an excellent cooking stove, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

An excellent milch cow. Terms of sale: All aums of and under \$50, cash over \$50, a credit of 60 days for approved endorsed notes bearing interest. EDW. S. WRIGHT,

April 17-tf BY virtue of a deed of trust from Geo

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Geo.

Herbert to the subscriber, dated the 27th day of October, 1845, and recorded in Liber W B, No. 118, one of the land records for Washington county, D. C., I shall sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the following real property, to wit: Lot 4, in square 438, in the city of Washington, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a frame house lately built. This lot fronts 50 feet on south H street, and runs back 66 P. did not know that he certainly would. For the feet 4 inches in a line parallel with 8th attrest west, and runs back 66 P. did not know that he certainly would. For the feet 4 inches in a line parallel with 8th attrest west, because of the two countries, he hoped he might; for.

The strategies of the strategi

Oregon territory asserted, and, as is believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments.

Mr. P. would pray senators to mark that language. The extraordinary and wholly inadmissible demands of the British government, and the rejection of the proposition made alone in deference to what had been done by my predecessors, afford satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected. With this conviction, the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected was, by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, and our title to the whole ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, April 20,
For performing one week only, as the troupe are
particularly engaged to revisit Philadelphia on the
following week, April 27, 1846.

The opening routine of fine amphitheatrical acts.

The opening routine of fine amphitheatrical acts. The opening routine of fine amphitheatrical acts, scenes, and gymnasia, are selected from those which have especially been approved and applauded by the audiences of the Park Theatre, New York, and the cite and fashionable portion of the public of Philabelia. sible," and whether the "rejected proposi "afford satisfactory evidence" that no compromise which the United States ought to accept could be effected? Would there be a "conviction" on the mind of the President, in the altered state of the mind of the President, in the altered state of the question, that no compromise which the United States ought to accept could ever be effected? If not, would he not be willing that the proposition of compromise which he had submitted might still be considered as pending for the purpose of further negotiation?—and, on the suggestion he (Mr. P.) had supposed the British minister to make, would not the President withdraw his withdrawal of compromise, and reinstate what had originally been proposed? It appeared to him (said Mr. P.) that something of that sort would necessarily and inevitably take place.

ably take place.

But the senator from Georgia [Mr. Berrien thinks that this is not sound reasoning. In his re-ply to a portion of the remarks of the senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Calhoux,] who glanced very slightly at the same view of the subject, the senator from Georgia and that the distinguished senator from South Carolina had not been as logical in that from South Carolina had not been as logical in that part of his speech as he usually was. How was the senator illogical in his speech? If the facts should change, would not the opinion change? It the cause of the opinion should cease, would not the opinion itself cease? Cessante causa, cessat of feetus: was not that logical? Mr. P. conceived it to be the very essence of sound reasoning. And he submitted it to senators to know whether it was right or preper—nay, whether it was fair—to hold the President bound to an opinion expressed upon a certain state of facts, when the facts themselves might afterwards be changed in important and es-

a certain state of facts, when the facts themselves might afterwards be changed in important and esaential particulars.

But suppose (said Mr. P.) that the President of the United States should not feel inclined himself to rettle the question on the terms which he had proposed: think you, sir, if his own proposition should be returned upon him by the British minister, he would take upon himself the responsibility of rejecting his own proposition, and thereby incur the immense responsibility of assuming upon himself the question of peace or war? Would he not consult his constitutional advisers, the great executive council of the nation, which had been erected by the constitution for purposes like these? Who could doubt it? (asked Mr. P.) And if he should consult the Senate, did any see doubt what the advice would be? The senator from Mississippi [Mr. Chalmers] had said that four-fifths of the Senate would be willing to compromise as the President had proposed to do, and that three-fourths of his friends on that side of the chamber would be found among the

fronts 50 feet on south H street, and runs back 66 feet 4 inches in a line parallel with 8th street west, the same being a corner lot.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, the balance in two equal payments of six and twelve months, to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee, with interest from the day of sale. If the terms of sale be not complied with within five days from the day of sale, the property will be resolul, for cash or on credit, on a notice of one week, at the purchaser's risk and cost.

WALTER LENOX, Trustee.

R. W. DYER,

April 18—61

April 18—61

April 18—61

P. did not know that he certainly would. For the feet on the two countries, he hoped he might; for the choice of two countries, he hoped he might; for the countries, a broget of the two countries, he hoped he might; for the countries, a broget of the two countries, he hoped he might; for the choice of the two countries, he hoped he might; for the two countries, he hoped he might; for the countries, he hoped he might; for the two countries, the hoped of the two countries, the hoped he might; for the two chountries, he

NUMBER 304.

NUMBER 304.

NUMBER 304.

Mr. JONES middled his motion as follows. Strike out all the bill after the word "be" in the 6th in the control of the United States, under circumstances like these, would come forward and renew again, of his own accord, a proposition which thus had been through a consideration? The President would not be through a consideration? The President would not out to the according to the president of the United States, and the Control of the United States and an opportunity would doubled be a president. The giving of the notice, Mr. P. carnetity hypody, would lead to that result. It would double see a forded. The giving of the notice, Mr. P. carnetity hypody, would lead to that result. It would double see a forded. The giving of the notice, Mr. P. carnetity hypody, would lead to that result. It would double see a forded. The giving of the notice, Mr. P. carnetity hypody, would lead to that result. It would double see a forded. The giving of the notice, Mr. P. carnetity hypody, would lead to that result. It would double see a forded. The giving of the notice, Mr. P. carnetity hypody, would lead to that result. It would be the seen that the proposed of the treatile the seen of the control of the United States to a fortifing the question as the President had proposed, or not terms such as he had substantially proposed, or not terms such as he had substantially proposed to not torms such as he had substantially proposed or not to notice should be given, and not integrity to the proposed or not not control of the such as the substantial the substantial the right of the word of the substantial the right of the word of the substantial the right of the word of the substantial the right of the proposed to not not such as the substantial the right of the proposed to not not such as the substantial the right of the proposed of the substantial the right of the word of the substantial the right of the word of the substantial the right of the proposed to the substantial the right of the substantial the righ had indicated. What has Great Britain done? She has, through her minister here, proposed twice to arbitrate this question. Were these propositions made with any expectation on the part of that government that they would be acceded to by ours? None whatever. Similar propositions had been made to Mr. Adams and to Mr. Tyler, during their administrations, and had been refused, and it was known to everyloody here that the present Executive would never consent to it. Then why was it proposed? Simply to better the position of England in the eyes of the world on this Oregon matter. Should we, then, not see that we place ourselves of Should we, then, not see that we place ourselves or proper grounds, if a conflict should come? I would (said Mr. P.) deprive England of every pretext for Should we, then, not see that we place ourselves on proper grounds, if a conflict should come? I would (said Mr. P.) deprive England of every pretext for not settling this question; and, if war should unfortunately grow out of it, on her shoulders should rest the consequences of it. She should not say, it is useless to offer to compromise, as the President proposed to compromise; and has claimed the whole territory; we will not do the foolish thing of making an offer which he is pledged not to accept He would say, as the representative of the American people, we are yet willing to do what is right in itself, and upon England's head shall be the consequences of doing otherwise. Nor should the President take any exception to such an amendment as he had spoken of. Negotiation had failed in his hands, and he had sent the matter to Congress. In the concluding paragraph of the letter of Mr. Buchanan, in which, by direction of the President, he withdraws the proposition of compromise, he uses

ject, and I have said what I have said merely to show what I would be willing to do. No injury could result from doing it. The time for diplomacy with this question has gone by. It has reached a point at which it must be settled, if ever it is to be settled peaceably, and both of the nations must be far too sagacious not to secand not to know it.

A word or two vasid Mr. P.) as to the substitute offered by the senator from Maryland, [Mr. Johnson,] for the House resolutions, and he would suffer the vote to be taken. the vote to be taken.

The senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Man-

GUM,] a few days ago, made an elaborate argument to show that the legislative power of this govern-ment could not annul a treaty; and he said it was not only his opinion, but that he had conversed with eminent jurists, and they had concurred very fully with himself. Now (said Mr. P.) I will not say that the honorable senator is wrong, but I must say I have always thought very differently from him. A treaty in this country, whatever it may be in others, is a line of the land; the constitution of the United States declares it to be the supreme law of the land, and the courts of institute administer; it daily the land; and the courts of justice administer it daily as a law of the land. In other countries a treaty is as a law of the land. In other countries a treaty is a mere contract entered into between sovereign parties, and is not executed by the judicial power, but by the political power of the nations. If, then, it be a law with us, why may it not be repealed by the legislative department, as other laws are repealed by that department? In the same sense that a treaty

a lan with us, why may it not be repealed by the legislative department, as other laws are repealed by that department? In the same sense that a treaty is the supreme law of the land, is an act of Congress the supreme law of the land, is an act of Congress the supreme law of the land. If the one may be repealed by an act of the legislature, why may not the other also? It is true, a treaty should not be abrogated for slight or ordinary causes, but for suitable reasons it ought to be annulled. Then how stands the matter (said Mr. P.) upon authority? Judge Story, in his Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, expressly declares that "it will not be disputed that treaties are subject to the legislative power, and may be repealed like other laws, or they may be varied by new treaties." If this be so, the matter would seem to be at rest.

Now (said Mr. P.) a question arises here whether we can legitimately confer upon the President the power to abrogate this treaty "at his discretion," by giving the notice, as the substitute proposes? If a treaty can only be abolished by the legislative power or by the treaty-making power, can we, acting in our legislative capacity, authorize the President to do that which properly should be done by ourselves? Can we delegate to him what has been delegated to us? "Delegata potests non potest delegard." Does not this apply to legislative duties as well as to other things? I will not say (said Mr. P.) positively that we cannot confer upon the President the power proposed to be given him by the substitute of which I am speaking, but I must say I am by no means sure of it. The objection has not been also the means sure of it. The objection has not been are made up upon it. My respect for the intelligence and wisdom of this body will prevent me from setting up my doubts in opposition to what seems to be the settled judgment of the Senate. Nevertheless, for the reasons I have stated, I must vote against the substitute as a mere amendment; and if the resolutions of the House ecordingly.

By A. Green, Auctioneer.

A SSIGNEES' SALE of groceries, store
for fixtures, horse and dray, at auction
friday, the 24th instant, is shall sell, at the store
ecently occupied by Messrs. Lewis & Holland, or recently occupied by Messrs. Lewis & Holland, o Pennsylvania avenue, near the corner of 9th street at 10 o'clock, a. m., by order of the assignees, for the benefit of the creditors, all the groceries, store fixtures, &c., which are of a good quality. We

Tea, coffee, brown, loaf, lump, crushed, and por dered sugars
Molasses, flour, bacon, lard
Chocolate, mustard, starch, soap
Sperm, mould, and dipped candles
Butter, oil, cheese, salt, pepper, raisins, citron
A large lot best quality eigars, tobacco, &c.

Terms at sale.
DAVID STEWART & SON,

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS First Session

WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1846.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. [CONCLUDED.]

Mr. JONES modified his motion as follow Strike out all the bill after the word "be" ith line of the first section, and insert—

ucation of school teachers, of agricultural professors, &c., to send out into the country. There was too great a tendency to centralization in this government already, in his opinion. The legitimate and appro-priate sphere of this government was to take care of our concerns with foreign powers, leaving our do-mentic laws and regulations to be made by the State legislatures. Every measure of this kind had the tendency to make the people throughout the country look more to this great central power than to the State governments.

tendency to make the people throughout the country look more to this great central power than to the State governments.

He had not risen for the purpose of making a speech, but of submitting a few remarks in explanation of his amendment.

Mr. SAWYER (Mr. J. giving way) said the gentleman's proposition, if he understood it aright, was to refund this money to the heirs of Smithson. Now he was well informed that Mr. Smithson had no heirs whatevers. And if such was the fact, he wished to ask of the gentleman how his amendment could be made operative?

Mr. JONES replied that certainly, if he never had heirs, it would be difficult to find them. But he understood that, though he had no children, he had a brother, who was once in this country; and his amendment preposed to-refund this money to the heirs or sart of kin of James Smithson.

In conclusion, he cemarked that, if his proposition failed, and this Smithsonian institution was to be established, he should then be in favor of handing over the State stocks, which were purchased by this money, to the managers of the institution, and of letting them conduct it independently of the government.

And, voting for this proposition, all that relating to the establishment of a body politic and corporate, he should also wish to have stricken out, for he would vote for the establishment of no corporation by this government.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL expressed his favor for

poration by this government.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL expressed his favor for the general features of the bill, but before entering upon the direct question, be directed a few remarks to the amendment of Mr. Jones, which he considered entirely futile, as far assamy idea of refunding the

ed entirely futile, as far as any idea of refunding the money to heirs was concerned, inasmuch as it was accretained beyond doubt that Mr. Smithson had no heirs, or next of kin. He had had one son, who died during his minority; and thereupon this government, as the residuary legatee, came in possession of the property in legal form from the attorneys in chancery of the executors of Mr. Smithson, at London. This amendment, if carried out into a lew, therefore, would result in working a forfeiture of the funds to the British government.

But Mr. I. contended that, as we had received it by solemn act of Congress, and retained it for eight long years, it was now binding on the ground of faith, honor, and duty, to appropriate it in the manner designed by the testator himself; and the fact that this fand had been invested by the treasurer of the United States, under direction of Congress, in Arkansastocks—did this question, in any respect, the government of the United States being always in Arkansas stocks—did this question, in any respect, the government of the United States being always responsible for the restoration of this fund, and the responsible for the restoration of this fund, and the devotion of it to the proper objects? The fund was sacred in the treasury of the United States at this moment, and they were pledged, every one of them,

moment, and they were piedged, every one of men, to redeem it.

And the true question now presented was, what were the intentions of the donor?

Mr. I. here incidentally, in reference to an allusion by Mr. Owen to the Girard fund, went into an explanation, at some length, of the circumstances and restrictions of that legacy, the manner in which it had been expended, &c., stating that the reason why the school had not, ore this, partially, at least, rome into operation, was an unfortunate provise why the school had not, ore this, partianly, at least, gone into operation, was an unfortunate proviso placed by Mr. Girard in his will, that none of the orphans intended to be benefited should be received and educated until the entire five buildings were fully completed according to the plan prescribed by him. Upon this point Mr. I. yielded to Mr. Owen for

explanation.

Recurring to the position that the fact that this fund might have been invested by the act of the government itself in Arkanasa stocks, principally, and to a small extent, in the stocks of Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan in no manner diminished its acand Michigan, in no manner diminished its ac-countability, for the amount of its obligation to ap-propriate in accordance with the intention of Mr. propriate

Smithson.

Mr. VINTON interposed and said, if any portion of it was invested in Ohio bonds, of which he was not before aware, the interest on them would be

of it was invested in Ohio bonds, of which he was not before aware, the interest on them would be regularly paid.

Mr. YELL also (speaking for Arkansas) said we are ready to settle at any time.

Mr. INGERSOLL. I have no doubt of it.

Mr. YELL (in reply to another remark of Mr. INGERSOLL. I have no doubt of it.

Mr. INGERSOLL. I have no doubt of it.

Mr. INGERSOLL (in reply to another remark of Mr. INGERSOLL (resuming) said he concurred in the general views of Mr. Owen, especially as at the conclusion of the hill there was a section authorizing Congress to make such changes as from time to time it might deem expedient.

There was one object which he thought the gentleman had overlooked. He had properly provided against the error of the Girnad will, by providing that this institution should go into operation on the let September next, after the passage of the law, as it could go into operation for many of its purposes immediately. But instead of waiting the slow process of gathering materials of instruction, Mr. I. intended, by amendment at the proper place, to propose that the results of the exploring expedition, and the articles of the National Institute, many of which were now being injured for want of a property of the government, should be placed in the Smithsonian Institution until there should be substituted for them articles collected by that institution institution institution until there should be substituted for them articles collected by that institution institution institution institution institution institution in the property of the government, should be placed in the Smithsonian Institution until there should be substituted for them articles collected by that institution institution institution in the property of the government, should be placed in the Smithsonian Institution until there should be substituted for them articles collected by that institution institution institution in the property of the government at the property of the government at the property of the government at the property o

tuted for them articles collected by that institution itself.

He agreed with Mr. Owen that a great library, such as was provided for in the bill which passed the Senate two years ago, was not desirable; and said that the necessary buildings to contain the greatest library in the world, would, in its own erection, exhaust the entire sum: This Capital itself would not be sufficient to contain 800,000 volumes, which would be the largest library in the world, so properly arranged; as to be accessible. A library was not the object of Mr. Smithson; but that it should cover general ground, in which all objects of acience (if possible) should be included, and among the rest, he agreed with the bill in the propriety of appropriating a part of the annual fund to the preparation of instructors, to be sent out throughout

A. GREEN. April 18-6t